

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.  
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.]

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## TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion.—No subscription will be received for less than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Davy CROCKETT'S MENAGERIE.

We had the following advertisement extraordinary in the last Purgatory Gazette. It came down in a thunder storm, and is therefore, just wet from the Press.

Davy Trimble is the favourite individual we have understood, who has the "conqueror" for carrying the Mails on this new route, which extends from the "upper end of Salt River," to "the Ridge Pole."

The Gazette has kindly proffered an exchange, and has but a limited circulation in these parts, we have, as kindly consented to transfer the "advertisement" to our columns without fee or reward.

## MENAGERIE.

Just arrived and will be exhibited for a few days only, the following described natural curiosities, "that is to say."

1st. Two pet Thunder-bolts and their young Cub nine days old. The whole forming an interesting family group, well worthy the attention of naturalists.

2nd. A "Ridge Pole" Mummy, being the identical panther grinded to death by me "a long time ago."

3rd. Gov. J-a-m-e-s B-r-o-w-n R-a-y, embalmed in salt soap, decorated with his "inglorious," that is to say—dried, every comb—*E Pluribus Unum*—the Stars and Escutcheon.

4th. A "Friend," with bony fidi woot from the "crown of his head to the soul of his feet," occasioned and instigated by an obstinate and premeditated indulgence in *sheep-suet*. "In an able and eloquent manner" he will address the audience, portray in its true colors the dangers which stare you in the face and lift up his warning fleece for you to shun the "awful precipice which yawns before you." He will, if time permit, recite (in a sheepish manner, it is true—"if he dont I wish I may be shot") his hair breads scopes "that is to say."

## How the hair flew

Where the wool grew—

and conclude by "looking a sheep in the face," blating heroically, heartily and hysterically.

5th. A PALE FACED MELANCHOLY LOOKING WHIRLWIND "driven to the wall," by a lamentable coincidence of concatenated circumstances. Without "wife, children or friends," he soliloquises with a whistle only which seems to recall some sound of "all lang sine." He is deaf, dumb, blind though not half, "come and see him and examine for yourselves."

6th. A TWO YEAR OLD COLT. Supposed to belong to my namesake Davy Trimble (perhaps one of his stage horses) found in the agonies of death near the "Ridge Pole," founded on chopped thunderbolts, a pair of saddlebags laying near, one end studded with a "youngin' priciple" and the other an "unusual quantity" of Purgatory Gazette Extrit.

7th. THE "LION" (a "ROARING" ONE TOO) AND THE LAMB. General Jackson "setting to" a quarter of roast mutton. The fate of "A Friend" seems to have struck no terror into this "noised imbecile old dotard."

8th. A PETRIFIED PAN of baugh-naugh-chaw-bough ("I can spell from A. b ab to Crucifix.") This is so hard that a bullet can't pass it, but it cant "I wish I may be shot."

9th. THE SCALES OF JUSTICE being a scale and sidered fence easily jum-ped, and having bars for the accommodation of passengers." Dont venture too near the bars of this cage, or you might be hurt. None but the keepers can play "faustick traps" in the "ten acre field" which this fence encloses.

10th. THE THREE BLACK CROWS—Bank men, Clay editors and "fireside parrots" admitted gratis into this department of my Menagerie.

11th. A KENTUCKY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, with a good "tail bolt," but somewhat "fugued."

12th. A HOLLOWECK DOG, whose hide has been in the tan vat 83 times, but he will not stay skinned.

13th. THE FALLS OF NIAGARA. This is a most "curious curiosity." He can pull a fight further off than any animal in my Menagerie, (except "A Friend," who

would "go three miles off his way to kick a sheep.") It may be emphatically said of him that he "is a man of deeds and not of words."

14th. A BITTER PILL, being the identical whale transmitted to me in a direct line of descent from the immortal Jonah, who swallowed him and finally died of dyspepsia.

15th. A little Cat and a big kitten. As A B C is to D so is the tale of

The kitten and the Cat,  
To the Camel and the goat.

16th. A GONE HORSE. A dead horse surrounded by carrion crows; (not the "three black ones") and dogs (not so almighty fat neither.) These are exhibited in a "ten acre field," which I tote about for the especial purpose. I usually raise forty bushels to the acre, "sometimes more sometimes less."

17th. THE LAST OF THE MONKEYS, being the last surviving Wild Cat of a whole cart load which I encountered at the upper forks of Salt River. If I was like other men, I could tell you something of this fight where "Greek met Greek." I must leave it to be rehearsed by the Historian.

Doors opened at sundown and close at daybreak.

No smoking allowed in the boxes. Any gentleman wishing to try his strength, may step into the pit and select his antagonist from any department of the Menagerie. "Fair play is a jewel."

A well bred Orchestra will enliven the entertainments. Music by the earthquakes, accompanied by thunder and lightning, hail storms, "cats and dogs," &c. &c.; and I am further enabled to state, that the accomplished tragedian and vocalis, Mrs. Royal, has kindly proffered her assistance on this occasion, which I feign hope will be what is meant "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The most delicate attentions paid to visitors. Noses, eyes, ears, &c. &c. attended to, and a strong body of police stationed around to keep order. If any gentleman or lady should be so unfortunate as to loose to the amount of a nose, &c. &c. it should be returned if found, or he or she shall receive a compensation in any thing he or she can get hold of.

About daybreak, a few Sky Rockets and Bombshells will be sent off. Any gentleman wishing to take a little innocent recreation, can be accommodated by applying at the Stage Office.

The whole to conclude by swallowing without greasing, the Orchestra, Mrs. Royal included. I would try the whole Menagerie, but I have been afflicted of late with the dyspepsia, and my physicians recommend abstinence for the present.

## LAW CASE.

The following case was submitted to an eminent barrister some time ago:—Sir you are requested to answer the following: Mi father dyed a mouth ago intestine leaving a freehold estate and acide to a large amount. I was born in the West Indies before my brother. Querry; How ought father's property to be disposed of?—Opinion: Your father having dyed signifies nothing nor would it if he had died intestine, that is to say of a bowel complaint. According to the law of primogeniture, I am decidedly of opinion that the freehold property descends to you, if your younger brother cannot prove that he is your senior; and as to the acide I recommend that they be given to your brother, reserving to yourself the sweets, that is to say the sugar, &c. of the West Indian estates.

## FROM THE GENOVA GAZETTE.

Which is true—if either?

Before Gen. Jackson retired the Bank Bill, the opposition asserted that he dare not do it, for fear of hazarding his popularity, and of losing Pennsylvania; but now that he has done it, they say his object was to make himself popular! If they will inform us which of these contradictory statements they would have us believe, we will try to accommodate them.

Remarkable Anagram.—Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus: "Quid est veritas?" These letters transposed make "Est vir qui adest." "It is the man before thee."

The Jackson men have obtained (in the shape of bets) some handsome discounts at Uncle Sam's Bank, notwithstanding the Veto. The money came second hand, to be sure, but note the worse for that. Like the man who wanted money without putting his name to paper, they said to the Clay men—"You 'dorse and I'll draw, or I'll draw and you 'dorse."

## Kentucky Gazette.

## A TREMENDOUS GALE.

John Gale, now residing in Trenton, New Jersey, is said to be seven feet three inches high, and to weigh three hundred and fifty pounds.

Slanderers are like flies that leap over all a man's good parts only to light upon his nose.

Charles Banister was one evening presiding at a convivial party, when a friend said to him, "You will ruin your constitution by sitting up at night in this manner."

"Oh," replied Banister, "you do not know the nature of my constitution; I sit up to watch it, and keep it in repair, while you are asleep."

Persons subject to drowsiness when reading in the evening may find a radical preventative to this baffling tendency by taking an onion cut through the middle and placed near the eyes. Some involuntary tears of course are produced by the process, but it leaves the eyeballs refreshed and dispels the sleepy heaviness.

## ON A GLUTTON WITH A VERY LARGE MOUTH.

Here lies a famous belly slave, Whose mouth was wider than a grave, Traveller, tread lightly o'er his ashes, For should he gape you're gone by gracious.

"But wont you take my word, sir, when I tell you I will call and liquidate your demand on Saturday morning next?" said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor, with whom he had had some sharp words. "No, sir," rejoined the other, "I had rather you would keep your word."

## THE PLAGUE.

Disease is but a messenger To warn th' unwary traveller, To bid the weary hasten on To rest, and joys, on earth unknown.

Disease is not a prophet see, To unfold a judgment seat as near, To antedate sin's punishment,— But merely says repent! repent!

Disease is sent by Heaven's decree To sinners such as you and me, To loose the soul from sinful strife And woo it back to love of life.

Disease may be employed by death To waste the form and stop the breath,— But Death, nor Sin, nor Hell may crave The soul Jehovah designs to save.

## —O:O:O:—

## NEWSPAPERS.

It is very rarely that we see the subject of the advantages of newspapers treated so fairly and impressively, as in the following article from a London paper:

"there are no means so efficacious for increasing the knowledge of facts as the reading of newspapers. They not only supply facts, but by presenting the arguments of opposing counsel, speakers on various sides in Parliament, at meetings, &c., they sharpen the intellect, and accustom men to exercise their judgment. Of all the means ever devised for extending knowledge and improving the mind, newspapers are by far the most effective.

Volney, who had seen men in all the stages of civilization, in his Lectures on History observes, "It is necessary to have lived in countries where the press does not exist to conceive all the effects of its privation—to imagine the confusion, thrown into recitals, the absurd hearseys, the uncertainty in opinions, the obstacles to instruction, the ignorance in the minds of all, caused by the want of books and newspapers. History owes benedictions to him who in Venice first thought of issuing bulletins of news for the small coin called a gazette, from which they have received their name; and, in fact, Gazettes are instructive monuments, precious even in their aberrations, as they paint the prevailing spirit of the times, and their contradictions present fixed bases for the discussion of facts. Hence, when we are told that in their new settlements, the Anglo-Americans make first a road, and carry a printing press for a newspaper, it appears to me that in that double operation they attain the object, and make the analysis of every good social system, as Society is nothing but the *easy and free communication of persons, of thoughts and things*; and all the art of Government is reduced to preventing violent frictions capable of dissolving it." The opinions palatable to ignorant men would not be palatable to better instructed men, and newspapers are constantly instructing men, and consequently disposing them more and more to the reception of sound opinions.

Though, therefore, the sudden concession of newspapers to men previously in a state of brutal ignorance would not ensure a taste for sound opinions—and the most

palatable to the classes among whom they circulated on circulating—yet the ignorance being transitory, an increasing knowledge would constantly increase the demand for sounder opinions. Newspapers, therefore, afford the only means for correcting the disposition to be pleased with dangerous opinions.

There is a proverb, that an empty head is the Devil's garret. Mental occupation is as necessary to a sound moral state, as bodily exercise is to physical health. The ignorant man requires the aid of gross sensibility to kill his time, when he has no on his hand. The man who can read newspapers, has the means of that habitual occupation for the mind, which is indispensable to cheerfulness, constantly within his reach. By enabling men to command newspapers, you make them not only more intelligent, but more happy and virtuous."

## From the Columbia Telescope.

"The Cholera has stood everywhere, the advocate of temperance. It has plead most eloquently, and with tremendous effect.—The disease has searched out the haunt of the drunkard and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been, but a little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape, and in all quantities, have been highly detrimental.

Some temperate men have resorted to it during the prevalence of the malady, as a preventative, but they did it at their peril. It is believed never to have done good, but always injury." The long communications of physicians as regards preventatives, may be summed up in these words—temperance, cleanliness, fortitude, and trust in God's;

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SOME PORTIONS of the new Tariff law have been brought into operation with unexpected suddenness. It has been sent to the collectors, accompanied with a circular from the Comptroller, which says that "the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th sections, are considered as having gone into operation on the date of its passage."

The 7th section prescribes the mode of ascertaining the value of goods, the 8th gives the appraisers power to call witnesses; the 13th directs that in appraising goods invoiced at a common price, the best price shall be taken as the standard for the whole; the 14th provides that any excess of goods in a package, beyond the quantity enumerated in the invoice, shall be forfeited; the 17th fixes the duty on syrup by the pound, and at the same rate with sugar and the duty on crushed as on refined sugar; the 18th is the last section of the bill and provides for the adjusting of duties according to the new Tariff, on all goods which remain in possession of the Customs on the 3d of March, 1833. All these sections begin without the words "from and after the 3d day of March 1833," which are common to the other paragraphs.—

## Journal of Commerce.

A public dinner was lately given by Judge Clayton of Georgia, by 12 to 1500 citizens, at Laurens C. H. (S. C.) The Judge being toasted, made a speech about the Tariff, at the close of which he said,

"You will naturally inquire, what is to be done? Subsist! Certainly not! No freeman will submit to it! I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and strange as to some it may seem, I advise Nullification!" He then went on to show the efficacy and peaceableness of this remedy—in the instances of Georgia Nullification, viz., the cases of Chisolm, Tassels, and the Mississ. But we are debarred of space to run over his grounds. He concluded with the following toast:

The late Tariff act.—It is now a plain case—Liberty or Submission! He that dares is a dastard—he that doubts is damnable!

## WOMAN.

Dr. Mead, of New York, concludes a letter to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, in which he gives a detailed account of the death by cholera of ten persons, all members of one family, with the following tribute to the love, charity, and devotedness of woman: "When the inmates fled from danger, there were some who remained; and it was female courage and benevolence that kept them in this place of pestilence, instead of seeking ease and safety in the dwellings of health and cheerfulness. At the early and late hour might be seen the messenger of kindness, passing from room to room, administering aid to the sick, and comfort and consolation to the dying."

Men may scoff, and be as licentious and sarcastic as they please, when woman is the theme, but we defy any one of them to do as much good in a fortnight as a woman will do in a day, when the demands on her benevolence require active exertion.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou."

## NEW VARIETY IN THE HUMAN SPECIES.

Winkelman had perceived that the ear was invariably placed much higher in the Egyptian states than in the Greek; but he

attributed this singularity to a system in prevalence; families are removing, stores closed, &c. At Rochester Buffalo, Sackett Harbour, Rose Point, and Whitehall, few additional cases are reported by this morning's mail. The disease appears to have reached the vicinity of New Orleans. The Mobile Register of August 6th says:—"A gentleman direct from Pensacola, informs us that the ship Native, from New York, had arrived at the Belize, where she was detained in consequence of the number of deaths which have occurred on board. We understand him to say, that eighteen persons had died with the cholera on the passage."

The St. Louis Free Press of the 12th July, states that the cholera is raging in the city of St. Louis, and that a great many fatal cases had occurred.

Four seamen from the U. S. ship Fairfield, passengers by the packet schr. Portsmouth, which arrived at New York on Wednesday from Norfolk, died on the passage. Capt. Henry Heilker, the master of the Portsmouth, a worthy and respectable man, died on Saturday of cholera.

At Whitehaven, Maryland, the Captain of a vessel from Baltimore, named Jones, died of cholera on the 10th. Four more cases and one death, (a person of color,) in addition, had occurred at the same place.

At Norfolk the disease continues with violence. Seventeen new cases and nine deaths had occurred at Portsmouth during the forty-eight hours ending on Thursday morning last.

## ADDRESS

Of Mr. FISHER, to the Anti-Tariff Meeting held in the Court-House on Thursday of August First.

Mr. Fisher, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to give a short history of the Tariff system, from the first revenue act of the government, passed in 1789, to the act of the last Session of Congress, called the act of 1832.

The act of 1789, imposed duties of 7½, and 10 per cent on foreign imports. Subsequent acts were passed between that period, and the declaration of war, but the duties were not increased beyond 12½ to 15 per cent. Alexander Hamilton himself, so often quoted by the Tariff party, in his report to Congress, gave it as his opinion, that where any description of goods, required a greater protection than 15 per cent, this was a proof, that the country was not ripe for manufacturing such articles, and that it would be bad policy to force them.

During the war the duties on imports were greatly increased, but as all know for the express purpose of revenue. The war however gave a stimulus to the manufacturing interest, and a good many establishments sprung up in consequence.

When peace came, Congress in 1816, set itself seriously to work to reduce and arrange every thing, to suit a state of peace. The army, the navy, the direct taxes, all were reduced; when the subject of imports was taken up, a serious inquiry presented itself, as to what extent, and in what manner, they ought to be reduced. Some contended that the duties should be reduced, at once, to a proper revenue standard, while others, said that the reduction ought to be gradually made; that the war had forced up certain manufacturing establishments, and if the duties were now, at once, taken off, the whole would go down. This policy prevailed, and the act of 1816, fixed the duties at 25 per cent, with an express provision, that in three years, they should be reduced to 20 per cent. Among others, who took this view of the subject, were some of the leading men from the south. Who, then, would have supposed, that this liberality on the part of our southern statesmen, would now be brought forward as proof, that they were the authors of the Tariff system? But, now commenced a great struggle in Congress. Before the three years had passed away, the Tariff party had become so strong, that they not only prevented the reduction provided for by the act of 1816, but actually carried an act, increasing the duties to 33½ per cent. Were, they now satisfied? No, the more they received, the more they wanted; session after session the battle was fought between the friends of agriculture, and commerce on one side, and the Tariff party, on the other, until 1824, when they again succeeded in passing an act, giving an enormous increase on the duties of 33½ per cent. This act, called the act of 1824, entirely excluded all coarse cotton goods, and imposed duties on many articles ranging from 50 to 250 per cent. The average duties of this act, was generally admitted to be 45 per cent. Were, they now satisfied? No, they did not yet, nor indeed, had they any notion of being satisfied, until the system should be carried to entire prohibition, and the whole monopoly placed in their hands; accordingly we see them at work again, and in 1828, they succeed in passing the act, called the "bill of abominations."

The South, now became seriously alarmed for the safety of the Constitution, and for their very liberties, and began to make such movements, as satisfied the monopolists, that they could not, with safety, push the system any further, but as to yielding an inch, they could not think of it. The alarm grew stronger, and in 1831, we hear some professions made, that they were willing to compromise. The South, rejoiced to hear it, and were willing to accept any thing, as an earnest, that the system of taxing one part of the Union, to enrich another, would be abandoned. Accordingly, we waited with great anxiety to see the bill of compromise.—They present it, and pass it, and what is it? worse, infinitely worse, than the act of 1828,—the, "bill of abominations." This I will show you in the course of my remarks.

In the mean time, while this struggle between the Tariff party, and the South, was going on in Congress, the revenue necessarily lessened by the Tariff, was applied to the payment of the public debt, and, in a few more months the whole of it will be paid off. Indeed, we may now consider it as paid off.

The *WHOLE DEBT* being thus provided for, or, as we may say, paid off, the question now arises, is it right, and just, in Congress, to continue a burdensome system of taxation on the people, when there is no need of the money for the support of government?

Let us inquire what sum is necessary to support government? We may ascertain this, by looking back at past years.

During Mr. JEFFERSON's administration, the regular, current expenses of the government, public debt excepted, did not exceed \$20 millions of dollars per annum.

During Mr. MADISON's administration, the war took place, and of necessity the expenditures were greatly increased while it lasted.

But, if we take the years, from the close of the war to the present time, say the past 15 years, we will find, that during this period, the regular, ordinary, and current expenses of the government on an average, fall short of *THREE MILLIONS* of dollars, per annum. Mr. McDuffie, the chairman of the Committee of WAYS AND MEANS in Congress, a man well acquainted with the finances of the country, proves by very accurate calculations, that *THIRTY* millions, annually, are amply sufficient to support government for many years to come,—and, I have no doubt, he is right;—but, for the present, let us throw in *TWO* millions, and say, that the annual support of the government, will fairly require *TEN MILLIONS* of dollars.

Now, let us see, what is the *INCOME* of the government.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, shows that during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, the average *EXCISE* of the government will be, something less than *TWENTY SEVEN* millions of dollars. The President himself, thinks that the receipts of 1832, will make it still greater; and, in fact, many well informed men, think that the receipts of this year, will bring it up to *TWENTY EIGHT* millions;—but we will say, *—TEN* millions.

Thus, we see that the legitimate expenses of the government, need not exceed *TEN* millions annually, while Congress, by its acts, are collecting off of the people, *27* to *29* millions. If the same revenue continues to be received, we shall witness the extraordinary spectacle, of *10* people being taxed, *17* to *18* millions of dollars, every year, more than what is necessary to support the just expenditures of the government. Now, I ask you, can Congress justify itself, either in the eyes of man, or in the sight of Heaven, year after year, to take from the hard earnings of the people, nearly *THREE TIMES* as much money, as is needed for the support of government? Let every man, think on this, and answer for himself.

But, we are told by the friends of the Tariff, that the revenue will not be so great after the new Tariff act of the last session, goes into operation. On this subject, said Mr. Fisher, I have taken great pains to obtain correct information, and I am thoroughly convinced from facts, and authentic statements, that the *reduction* under the new Tariff, will be but a very small one, if any at all. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, than whom no man understands the subject better, says that the nominal reduction will be \$4,024,000; but he then goes on to prove, that this *reduction*, is only *nominal*,—that it is more than counterbalanced, by other provisions of the bill, such as the change in the value of the pound sterling, from \$1.41 to \$4.50, which any one may see is equal to an increase of 8 per cent; and, by abolishing the custom House credits on all woolen fabrics, which Judge Baldwin, a competent witness, says, is equal to an increase on the duties, of 15 per cent. Be the reduction whatever it may, it is one that will give no relief to the *Southern* people; it is taken, not only, off of articles which are received in exchange for *northern* products, but off of articles seldom used by the great mass of the people: such as *silk*, *satin*, *wines*, *cocoa*, *almonds*, *raisins*, *figs*, *olives*, *pineapple*, *rattans*, *quizzing glasses*, *pictures on marble*, certain kinds of *jewelry*, &c. While, the duties are thus lessened, or, taken off, of these luxuries of life, mostly used by the rich, they are suffered to remain, on the necessities of life, such as, *iron*, *nails*, *sugar*, *hardware*, *cane*, *cotton*, and *coarse woolen goods*;—these being articles most generally used by the common people of the country.

Taking the whole subject together, it results, says Mr. Mc-

Duffie, to this "that the aggregate annual burden of the protecting duties levied on southern productions, is nominally reduced \$944,000, and increased \$2,225,000, leaving the sum of \$1,400,000 as

the actual increase of the burdens of the south." So, that after all the parade, we hear about the modification of the Tariff, it turns out, that it is a change decidedly for the worse to the people of the Southern States, and for the advantage of the Tariff States!

But, continued Mr. Fisher, let us admit for the present, that the new act, will actually reduce the revenue from 6, to 5, millions of dollars, and what then? Why even then, the surplus will be from 12 to 14 millions of dollars, over, and above what is needed to support government! Suppose that it required just one hundred thousand dollars annually, to defray all the expenses of the State government of N. Carolina, and your members of the Legislature, were to go, and raise the taxes, and collect from the people three hundred thousand dollars, what would you say? or, suppose that would take just one thousand dollars to defray all your county expenses, and the magistrates, were to order the Sheriff to collect off of you, three thousand dollars, what would you say, and what do?—I will venture to assert, that not one of these members would ever be returned to the Legislature again; and the magistrates, who thus acted, would find his own neighbours denouncing his conduct. Now, I ask, if Congress is not, at this time, doing the very same thing? The only difference is, that they are doing it indirectly. If the present taxes, were imposed on the people directly, does any man believe that they would be submitted to for a single day?—but the Tariff party, presume on the ignorance of the people; they think that the people cannot see through the device, and therefore will not complain. You see the Sheriff once a year, going about among you collecting the *county*, and *state* taxes: if your tax has been increased but five cents you discover it; you understand this, because the whole process is open, and direct; but, every day, you are paying taxes on taxes to the Federal government, and yet you do not fully understand the process, merely because you do not see the *Excise officers* going about among you. But, recollect, that very great evils may exist among us, and we not see them. That scourge of the human family, the *CHOLERA*, exists in our land, without being seen, except in its devastations. It comes, no man knoweth whether;—it goes, no man knoweth where; and yet with the breath of dissolution it sweeps thousands, as it goes. Death itself, is an evil not seen, but in its effects. We do not see the king of terror stalking over the land, and with his scythe mowing down the sons of Adam; but we know he is abroad,—for, we every day see our friends and acquaintances, falling around us. So, it is with the Tariff, this Legislative *CHOLERA*,—the people do not see its operations as plainly as they might, but they feel them. Like the thief in the night, it comes on them in disguise. Whilst they sleep, they are plundered. The *disguise, the mystery* of this system, is what sustains it, and nothing else.

Mr. Fisher continued; you must not think, because you do not see the *Excise officers*, that there are none among you,—for I assure you, the country, is full of them. The *MERCHANTS*, are the excise officers—they are the men who collect these taxes off of you, not willingly to be sure, for they get no salaries for doing it, nor do they make any thing by it,—they are forced to do it, by the system itself. Let me explain this to you by a familiar illustration. A merchant of New York goes over to Liverpool, and buys a parcel of goods; among the rest, is a bale of woolen cloth, for which he pays \$1 per yard. When, he brings this cloth to New York, he has to pay a tax of \$1, on every yard, before he dare sell it; this will make \$2, that the cloth stands him in, besides the expense of bringing it. Now, a Merchant of Salisbury, goes on to New York, and wishes to buy some of this very cloth; he asks the price; the importing merchant, answers, that he will sell for cost and charges, with 10 per cent added, for his profit,—and, our Salisbury merchant agrees to take it.—How does the bill stand?

Cost in Liverpool per yard,	\$1
Charges for importation, viz. freight, insurance, exchange, 20 per cent,	" 20
Tariff tax,	" 1
Merchants profit 10 per cent.,	" 22

Thus we see, that the Salisbury merchant, has to pay the New York man \$2.42, for the cloth, which in Liverpool, cost only \$1 per yard. We see another thing,—that the New York man, who paid the tax in the first instance, has now got it back again, and has put it on the Salisbury merchant; but will the Salisbury retailer loose it? No; when he brings the goods home, and sits down to *mark* them, he does not calculate his *per centage* on the costs in Liverpool, but on what he paid in New York. The cloth costs him in N. York, \$2.42 per yard; by way of covering expenses, and profit to himself, he puts upon this cost 33½ per cent, and sells the cloth to you, for \$3.23 per yard. Thus you see, that the Salisbury merchant has shifted the tax off of himself, and put it on you, who buy the cloth for consumption; and, you further see, that you have to pay \$3.23 for cloth, which in England sells for \$1 per yard.

You thus see the process by which the Tariff operates, let me now call your attention to a few of the taxes, you are daily paying. IRON.—Have you ever reflected, on the value of iron, and how necessary it is, to man in all the pursuits of life? What can we do without the aid of iron? you cannot clear your ground without it;—when cleared, you cannot break it up to receive the seed with iron;—you cannot prepare your bread, nor eat it without the use of iron in some form or other: if you build, you must have iron;—if you would pull down, you must have it:—In short, whether on land, or, on sea, iron is the universal agent of man; and if man was deprived of it, he would soon become savage. If then, any article in the catalogue of man's wants should be *lightly* taxed, iron is that article; but what says the Tariff? It says, *silk*, *wines*, and other *luxuries*, may come in nearly free of duty, but as to iron it may pay 150 per cent! Iron, now costs in England 15.5 sterling, or, about \$23.45 per ton of 2240 lbs. The duty is \$37, per ton. The cost is one cent per lb. and a small fraction over, while the tax is one cent, and three fifths of a cent per lb.; thus the tax being nearly double the cost of the article. The new Tariff reduces the duty to \$30 per ton; but still \$30 on the present cost of iron in Europe, is a higher tax than \$37 was on the cost of it in 1824.

NAILS.—The tax on nails, is 5 cents per lb., which amounts to an exclusion of all foreign nails, and puts it in the power of the nail manufacturers at the North, to sell at their own prices. Nails in England, cost 2 to 3 cents per lb., and could be sold in our sea ports at 4 cents, but for the high duty. No improvements can go on, in Town or Country, without nails; they are one of the forms in which iron is so generally used, and surely should pay a light tax, if taxed at all.

SALT.—Who can live without salt? Neither the high, nor the low, the rich nor the poor, can do without it. We use it in our bread,—in our meat,—in our vegetables,—for our stock; in short man cannot live without it. Surely this necessary of life is not taxed, while *wines*, and *silk*, *teas*, *olives*, *perfumery*, and such like articles, are let in almost duty free! Yet, but it is;—the present tax on salt is equal to its first cost, and after the 3d of March, it will be nearly 100 per cent.

BROWN SUGAR.—Brown sugar costs in the West Indies, from 1½ to 2½ cents per lb., but the moment it reaches our shores, a tax of 3 cents per lb. is put on it. If it was not for this tax, brown sugar could be bought in our sea ports at 3 to 4 cents per lb. according to its quality. After the 3d of March this tax is reduced to 2½ cents;—a poor relief!

Why, is this enormous tax laid on this *necessary* of life, for such it has become to all classes of the community!—It is not for revenue, for we have seen that the government does not want the money:—Why, then, is it done?—The answer is at hand:—it is to protect, or rather to enrich about 700 sugar planters in Louisiana, who are already over grown with wealth. This tax enables them to get 3 cents per lb. more for their sugar than they otherwise could get.

From the Treasury reports to Congress, it appears that the total amount of the tax on sugar annually paid by the People, is very little less than 4 millions of dollars; and, of this, about two and a quarter millions, go into the pockets of the sugar planters. Wade Hampton himself, being a very large sugar planter, receives about \$30,000, more for his crop than he would do if there was no Tariff.

COTTON GOODS.—The duties on cotton goods, particularly on those descriptions which are generally used by the common people, are enormously high. The coarse and napping

qualities of cotton goods, are now manufactured in England at very low prices, and may be purchased there at 5 to 10 cents per yard; but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our shores they are put down as having cost 35 cents per yard, this is what the Tariff calls the *minimum* price. If a piece of goods cost 5 cts. abroad, it is set down at the Custom House as having cost 35 cents, and the duty is laid not on the 5 cents, but on the 35 cents. The object is to exclude those kinds of goods from our markets, and give the monopoly to the northern manufacturers. Still however, the northern manufacturers, sell this class of goods so high that many importations are made under the high duties. The following extract of a letter published in the *Banner of the Constitution*, is from a company of Importing merchants of the highest responsibility!—*"We regularly import, at this time, and keep up a stock of cotton goods (namely, book and mill muslins) that cost in Scotland from 5½ to 6d. per running yard, 40 inches wide, making the cost from 5½ to 10 cents per square yard, making a duty at the lowest price, of upwards of one hundred per cent, and at the other 90 per cent."*—And, yet these goods paying this heavy duty, are regularly sold as cheap as the northern manufacturers sell their goods of the same description; and so it is with every other class of goods.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—What we have said about cotton goods, applies with equal force to woollen goods. The duty, ranges from 75 to 100 per cent, and on some articles much higher.—Mr. Wilkins, a tariff Senator in Congress, admits that the duty is 100 per cent on woollens by the new Tariff act, or as it has been called the *Compromise*.

Thus, fellow citizens, you see some of the taxes you have, daly to pay;—but you see only a few of them. Were, I to go on, and enumerate all of them, the Sun would go down before I could get half ways, through the catalogue. There is one rule however that you may go by:—it is this:—taking such articles as I have named, and other leading articles,—necessaries of life, and you pay an average of 50 cents in the dollar. If you buy of these kind of goods, ten dollars worth, you pay a tax of \$5. At this rate, what does the whole county of Rowan pay in the course of each year? Some of our merchants, say there are \$200,000 worth of goods, vended in this county every year; if so, the tax that Rowan pays cannot be far short of \$100,000, but say, it is only \$50,000, and what a burden is this? Suppose the people of Rowan could purchase for \$100,000, the same goods, they now pay \$200,000 for, how very different would be their condition!

If Rowan pays, this, what must the whole state of North Carolina, pay? Our able and patriotic Representative in Congress, Mr. Rencher, who is well informed on this subject, tells us in his Circular, that the whole burden of taxation on the Country, is at least 60 millions of dollars per annum; if so, North Carolina pays, at least two, and a half millions of dollars: Now, what people on God's earth, can long stand up under such a system of oppressive taxation? They may hold up, for a few years longer, but it cannot last, the country will fall to decay, the Spirits of the people will be broken,—they will either be driven to desperation, or sink down in to abject slavery:

But, we have been told that the Tariff States, contain a greater population than the Southern States, and that consequently they pay a greater amount of taxes; that they, are satisfied with the Tariff, and therefore, we ought to be so. Nothing, can be more fallacious than this argument.

I will show you, after a while, that the

people of the Tariff States, bear a small part of the burdens of the government, while the Southern States, sustain the whole. It is true, in the first instance they, the people of the Tariff States, pay the duties on such foreign articles as they consume, but, they receive back, by means of the Tariff, not only all they pay, but double as much more. If this was not the case, why do they impose these taxes? They have the power, and they do it, contrary to our will. If they derived no advantage from the system, we know that the New England men are the last people in the world who would lay taxes on themselves, merely for the pleasure of *paying* them. No man do not pay them;—we pay them, they receive them, as I will soon show you. Fellow Citizens, you have not yet seen half of the evils of this system; the worst is yet to come; you have yet to see the *club foot*.

You have seen that the money, is not wanted, for use of government; now let us enquire.

1st. Under what pretence is it, that these taxes are imposed on the people? 2d. What becomes of the money, when thus unnecessarily collected out of the People?

First, then, under what pretence, are these taxes imposed?

The answer is ready;—they do not pretend to conceal their motive;—it is, for the *arrogance*, and *express purpose* of supporting the large MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS at the North. Now, who are these manufacturers? Are, they the *mechanics* of the North? No; those *mechanics* are no favorites of this system; they receive but a small protection, compared to the monopolists; indeed the "factory system" is breaking up all the mechanics, and bringing them subject to a few individuals in each place, who set up large establishments, and engross all the work. The mechanics suffer severely, and hence their petitions to Congress praying for a reduction of the duties. Are, they the poor-men of the North? No; who, then are they? Gen. JACKSON, in his last veto message, tells who they are: He says—"Many of our RICHEST men have not been content with *equal protection*, and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them *richer* by *acts of Congress*,"—by the Tariff acts.

PIAT JUSTITIA RUM COLUM.

SALISBURY,

SEPT. 10, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT  
ANDREW JACKSON  
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT  
PHILIP P. BARBOUR  
OF VIRGINIA.

Several communications, that have received too late for this week's paper, will appear in our next.

PRESIDENT JACKSON,

Is now on a visit to his residence in Tennessee. We learn from the Nashville papers, that he arrived there in excellent health, and, that he does not intend to make a long stay:—More than probable, he is on his return to Washington at this time.

VACANCY in the Office of GOVERNOR in NORTH CAROLINA.

From a letter of Governor Stokes to Judge Daniel, it would seem that there will probably be a vacancy in the office of Governor before the Legislature meets. The Governor says in his letter—"my duties elsewhere may probably compel me to abandon the State government previous to the meeting of the Legislature."

In case the Governor does abandon the State government, some entertain the opinion that the office falls on the Speaker of the last Senate, while others think that such is not the meaning of the constitution. The constitution says, the Speaker of the Senate "for the time being," &c. Now it is very evident that there is no speaker of the Senate at this time. The members of the last Legislature were elected for one year, and that year expired on, or about the 10th of August. If a meeting of the Legislature were now to be called, certainly the new members not the old ones would attend. If, however, the meeting had been called before the elections took place, then the members of the last session would have assembled. So, that, in fact there is no speaker of the Senate, nor of the House of Commons at this time, and if Governor Stokes abandons the government there must be a vacancy in the office.

This however, can be a matter of no consequence any way, as the Governor has very little to do between this, and the meeting of the Legislature. The Judges of the courts in passing sentences in capital cases, where it is proposed, or can postpone the time of execution, so as to give a chance for Executive clemency.

As it is certain that Gov. Stokes will vacate the office, we have already heard some conjectures as to who will be candidates for the succession. The only name we have heard mentioned in that of Richard D. Spaight of Newbern. Mr. Spaight has been a member of the Legislature for many years, and once represented the Newbern District in Congress. We have no personal acquaintance with him, but from character we know him to be a sound Republican, a Jackson man, and warmly opposed to the Tariff, and with all, a man of talents. We take it for granted that there will be another, or perhaps other candidates for the office, but from what quarter we have no grounds even for conjecture. We hope however, the Jackson Republicans will not divide among themselves. There are so many wolves in sheep clothing these times, that the true Jackson Republicans from every part of the State, should understand each other and act together.

**Schemes of the Tariff.**—A political writer of Philadelphia, proposes for the purpose of opening the eyes of the people of the South to the blessings of the Tariff, that subscriptions be got up, and money raised to defray the expense of printing and circulating pamphlets through the South. It will be recollect'd, that this was the plan fallen on during the Missouri contest; "Missouri pamphlets" were scattered all through the land by Yankee Padlers, and it will also be recollect'd, that the late insurrectionary movements among the negroes were brought by the famous "Walker pamphlet," printed in Boston. Let the people keep a look out.

**THE INDIAN WAR.**—The Indian War, is at last brought to an end. On the 2d of August, Genl. Atkinson succeeded in coming up with "Black Hawk," and his army on the left bank of the Mississippi, where he attacked, defeated and dispersed them with a loss on their part of 150 men killed, 39 women and children taken prisoners. Many of the Indians took to the river, and were slain in the water. The loss on the part of our troops was not great, considering the resistance made by the Savages, 5 or 6 killed, and 14, or 15 wounded.

Gen. ATKINSON, it appears, has conducted this war, with great energy and skill. He is a native of this State, and has relations, we understand, in Guilford, or Rockingham, where he was raised.

**THE CHOLERA.**—This terrible scourge seems to be gradually decreasing in New-York and Philadelphia. The total number of cases in New-York, up to the 27th August, was 5767, and deaths 2213. In Philadelphia, total number of cases up to the 28th of August, was 2168, deaths 732.

We see, that a pamphlet on the Cholera, from the pen of Doctor A. Smith, of this place, is now in press in New-York. Doctor Smith for the past year has been pursuing his studies in the medical institutions of Paris, and, we are gratified to learn from an impartial source, stand at the head of all the American students in Paris. The board of health in New-York, some time since took very flattering notice of information communicated by Doctor Smith.

We have no doubt his pamphlet will be a valuable one, inasmuch as he has had every chance of studying the disease in Paris, and also in London, where he spent part of his time. We understand the Doctor is expected home in a few weeks at least.

#### THE CHARLESTON LETTER.

Some friend of ours, though we know not who, in writing to his correspondent in Charleston, gives an account of the borough election, in this place, and under the excitement of the occasion, represents in strong terms the conduct of those, who were opposed to our success. An extract of this letter was published in the Evening Post, and has reached this place. The arrival of the Cholera could not have produced greater excitement than this letter has done among the aristocratic party in Salisbury. The *Buffoon* Editor of the "Carolina Watchman" seems very much nettled at it. We suppose he has forgotten, that he walked up to the polls, and offered a vote against us, when he *must have known* that he had no right to vote; perhaps, he thought he could *smuggle* in a vote, as he is endeavoring to smuggle himself on the public as a Republican.

As to the letter, we here say, that there are but few assertions, in that letter, which cannot be made good in a court of justice, and if any of the party will adopt some plan to get the question, we here pledge ourselves to see them out. We have been threatened that our seat in the legislature will be contested; if so, this will give us an opportunity of examining witness on oath, and then, we will see how far the Charleston letter is overcolored.

It is always unpleasant to have a personal controversy with any one, and certainly more so with one, who has neither the manners, nor the spirit of a gentleman. Such a person we know Hamilton C. Jones to be.—Nothing he can say will injure any one, where he is known, but as his paper may have some circulation, where he is not known, and, in that case we might suffer in the opinion of honorable men, we shall be under the necessity, we fear, before long, of presenting some of the incidents of his life before the public, which will let people see who he is, and how much respect is due to his assertions. This will have some of the ridiculous about it we know but we shall take care to keep clear of any thing libellous;—we believe, since the repeal of the "alien and sedition laws," the truth may be given in evidence, and as long as this is the case, we shall be safe. What must every one, who heard the trial in Judge Martin's prosecutions against us, think of the perverted and false statements given of them in the "Carolina Watchman"? Truly the writer has no regard even for the appearance of truth;—he seems to hate truth, as bad as he does an empty bottle. He is about as worthy a member of the Republican party as he is of the Temperance society;—and how wretched is, those who saw him on the last sabbath, can judge.

#### ANTI-TARIFF MEETING, in Georgia.

Several of our subscribers, have enquired of us, why we do not regularly publish the proceedings of the great meetings now going on in Georgia. Our reply, is that for some weeks past, we have had much other matter pressing on our files, which we are anxious to get through.

**PURSUANT** to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Iredell County, at Spring Term, 1832. I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight lived, adjoining the Lands of Jos. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

#### ALEXANDER & COWAN

ARE now receiving, and opening at their old stand, a large supply of

#### FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of almost every article kept in stores, selected with great care, by one of the firm, in

#### N. YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

All of which, they will sell at the very lowest prices, for which goods of the same quality, can be had in this section of the country, for cash or to punctual dealers on their usual credit.

They feel grateful to their friends,

and the public for their liberal share of patronage so long continued, and hope that by strict attention and plain dealing, still to merit a due proportion of the same.

All are invited, to call and examine their goods, hear prices, and select if they suit them.

*Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c.* will be taken in exchange, also, any quantity of fluxed-steel.

*Statesville, Sept. 6th 1832.*

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**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
IREDELL COUNTY.  
In Equity, Spring Term 1832.

ALLEN GILL AND OTHERS

VS.

AMOS WEAVER & WIFE & OTHERS.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William, Thomas and Henry Gill, Hugh B. King and wife, and William Young Executor of William Gill, do not reside within the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian published in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed by Allen Gill and others; otherwise said bill will be heard Ex Parte, and Judgment entered up accordingly. *Witness*

John Mashat Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1832.

545 JOHN MUSHAT, C.M.E.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
IREDELL COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Spring Term, 1832.

Joseph McKnight, Petitioner for sale of Land.

vs.

Allen Gill and others

VS.

Amos Weaver & Wife & Others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William, Thomas and Henry Gill, Hugh B. King and wife, and William Young Executor of William Gill, do not reside within the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian published in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed by Allen Gill and others; otherwise said bill will be heard Ex Parte, and Judgment entered up accordingly. *Witness*

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545 JOHN MUSHAT, C.M.E.

**NOTICE.**

ALI. those that are indebted to the estate of

Frederick Ford, dec'd., by note or ac-

count that is now due, are requested to come

forward & make payment.

2<sup>nd</sup> JOHN FORD, Adm'r.

September 8th, 1832.

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**CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.**

G RIGG & ELLIOTT will pub-

lish early in December next,

the 4th Vol. of their series of con-

dened English Chancery Reports,

which will include Vol. 1st of Reports

of cases argued and determined in

the High Court of Chancery during

the time of Lord Chancellor Lynd-

hurst and Sir John Leach, Master of

the Rolls, by James Russell & J. W.

Mylne, Esqrs. Barristers at Law; and

the 3rd Vol. of Reports of Cases ar-

gued and determined in the Vice Chan-

cellor's Court, by N. Simmons, Esq.

The distinguished Chancellor Kent

speaking of this work, observes,

"This was a work that was much

wanted; it was indeed indispensable to

the circulation in this country of

English Equity Law (the best code in

the world of Ethical Principles justly

& truly applied to the administration

of justice) for who could buy or be

willing to wade through all the vol-

uminous pages of English Chancery

decisions, when one half of the num-

ber is cumbersome & useless with us.

Aug. 24.

241 DR. ASHBEL S. SMITH.

W EFT the subscriber on the 6th

Instant a bound boy by the name

of William Simpson, about 39 years

old, remarkable for his size, I suppose

he took with him his indentures, all

persons are forbidden to harbour or

trust him on my account as I will not

pay any debt of his contract. Five

cents will be given to any one who

will retrain the said lad, but no ex-

pense paid or thanks given.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.

Aug. 17th, 1832.

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**BOOKS.**

THOSE Gentlemen, who have

books belonging to my Office are

respectfully requested to return them;

particularly Walker's large Diction-

ary and the 2<sup>nd</sup> vol. of Murphy's re-

# Western Carolinian.

## POETRY.

THE FRIENDS TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

By Mrs. Moore.

From my dear native land a poor lonely ranger.

From the land of oppression to you I have come,  
Then pity, oh pity, the destitute stranger,

And grant in this clime of fair freedom a home,

Grant a home, grant a home,

Oh grant the poor exile in pity a home.

Our arms are skin and our dishes are sparrows,

The tyrant exulting through Poland doth roar,

Turks and dishearten'd o'er Europe I've wandered,

And now seek in this land of the freedom a home.

Grant a home, &c.

I could have died in my land 'mid the battle's dread thunder,

I could have liv'd if in peace through its fields I might roam,

But when Liberty's trampled, each tie torn asunder,

I must seek in the land of a stranger a home.

Grant a home, &c.

You are free, you are happy, no tyrant oppresses,  
So generously treating to you I have come,  
And surely you'll pity another's distresses,  
And grant in your fair land of freedom a home—

Grant a home, &c.

I am weary of life, I am bow'd down with sadness,  
And faint would I die in the land of the brave,  
Then cheer my last days with one ray of gladness;

Grant the stranger protection, a home, and a grave!

Grant a home, grant a home,

Oh grant the poor exile in pity a home.



**THE UNION**

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 78.

AN ACT to carry into effect the act to provide for a survey of the coast of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That for carrying into effect the act entitled "an act to provide for surveying the coasts of the United States," approved on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seven, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the said act is hereby revised, and shall be deemed to provide for the survey of the coasts of Florida, in the same manner as if the same had been named therein.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,*

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, in and about the execution of the said act, to use all maps, charts, books, instruments, and apparatus,

which now, or hereafter may belong to the United States, and employ all persons in the land and naval service of the United States, and such astronomers and other persons as he shall deem proper: *provided*, That nothing in this act, or the act hereby revised, shall be construed to authorize the construction or maintenance of a permanent astronomical observatory.

A. STEPHENSON:

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States and

President of the Senate.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

**ANDREW JACKSON.**

No. 79.

AN ACT to provide iron tanks for the use of the Navy of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That for the purpose of iron tanks for the use of the vessels of War of the United States, on commission, the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and ninety five dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 80.

AN ACT to establish additional land districts in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the tract of Country in the State of Alabama ceded to the U. States by a treaty concluded with the Creek tribe of Indians, at the city of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, shall be divided into, and constitute two land districts, by extending through the same, east and west, the line between township number twenty-two, south of the base line of the Huntsville district and township number

wentzy-four, north of the thirty-first degree of latitude.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,*

That the land in said ceded territory, west of said dividing line, shall be set off to the town of Montgomery, and said district shall be the Talapoosa district; and all the land in said ceded territory north of said dividing line, shall be sold at the town of Montevallo, and said district shall be called the Coosa district: *Provided*, however, That the President of the United States may, if he shall deem it expedient, remove either, or both, of the said land offices to any other point in the respective districts, for which they are established.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,*

That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed to each of the aforesaid land offices, to superintend the sales of the Public Lands in their respective districts, who shall reside at the places designated, give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, and duties, and authority, shall in every respect, be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their offices as are, or may be provided by law in relation to the Register and Receivers of public moneys in the several offices established for the sale of the public lands.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,*

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as the same can be done, to cause the proper plats of the surveys of said districts to be deposited in the land offices intended for them respectively.

*Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,*

That the compensation of the Registrars and Receivers, to be appointed for the land districts hereby established, shall not commence till after the surveys shall have been completed.

*Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,*

That all that portion of the country acquired by the treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, within the State of Alabama, south of township nineteen, shall be offered for sale at the Saint Stephen's land office, and the residue shall be attached to the Tuscaloosa land district, and be offered for sale at that place.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 81.

AN ACT for the regulation of the Navy Private Pension and Hospital Funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the commissioners of the navy pension and navy hospital funds be, and they are hereby directed to close all their accounts as trustees of said funds, and to pay over the balance of cash in their hands, and to assign over and transfer all the certificates of stock, and other property belonging to said funds, and to the private pension fund, to the Treasurer of the U. States, for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, for the payment of navy and private pensions, and for expenditures on account of navy hospitals, etcetera, and as soon as said assignment and transfer shall be made, the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby released and discharged from all further trust connected with said funds, and the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby constituted the trustee of said funds; and as such, it shall be his duty to receive applications for pensions, and to grant the same according in terms of the acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, and to direct and control the expenditures out of the navy hospital fund.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,*

That the balance of cash now on hand, and all money that may hereafter arise to said pension funds from stocks redeemed, or from any other source, shall be immediately invested, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the Bank stock of the Bank of the United States; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to sell so much of the stock of the United States in said Bank, at the par value thereof, as said navy pension funds will pay for; and to receive said navy pension funds, in payment thereof; the said Bank stock to be held in the name of Treasurer of the United States, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 82.

AN ACT giving the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of North Carolina entitled "An act to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes;" and also, to an act amendatory thereof, when passed, in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby given,

so far as the same may be necessary to the validity thereof, to an act of the Legislature of the States of North Carolina, entitled "an act to incorporate a company entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company, and for other purposes;" and also, to an act of the said Legislature to amend the former which passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

*Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,*

That the assent hereby given to the several acts aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to extend to the provisions of any act which may be passed by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, so revived; amend or carry into full effect the purpose of the acts aforesaid, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed essential to the validity thereof.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

No. 83.

AN ACT for the regulation of the Navy Private Pension and Hospital Funds.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

That the commissioners of the

navy pension and navy hospital

funds be, and they are hereby directed to close all their accounts as

trustees of said funds, and to

pay over the balance of cash in

their hands, and to assign over

and transfer all the certificates

of stock, and other property be

longing to said funds, and to the

private pension fund, to the Treas

urer of the U. States, for the use

of the Secretary of the Navy, for

the payment of navy and private

pensions, and for expenditures on

account of navy hospitals, etcetera,

and as soon as said assignment and

transfer shall be made, the said com

missioners shall be, and they are

hereby released and discharged

from all further trust connected

with said funds, and the Secretary

of the Navy be, and he is hereby

constituted the trustee of said funds;

and as such, it shall be his duty to

receive applications for pensions,

and to grant the same according in

terms of the acts of Congress, in

such case made and provided, and

to direct and control the expendi

tures of the navy hospital fund.

*Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,*

That the balance of cash now on hand,

and all money that may hereafter arise

to said pension funds from stocks

redeemed, or from any other source,

shall be immediately invested, under

the direction of the Secretary of the

Navy, in the Bank stock of the Bank

of the United States; and that the

Secretary of the Treasury be, and

he is hereby authorized to sell so

much of the stock of the United

States in said Bank, at the par

value thereof, as said navy pension

funds will pay for; and to receive

said navy pension funds, in pay

ment of the same, and to pay over

the same to the Secretary of the

Navy, for the use of the navy and

private pension funds; and to pay

over the same to the Secretary of the

Treasury, for the use of the navy

hospital fund; and to pay over the

same to the Secretary of the Navy,

for the use of the navy pension

funds; and to pay over the same to

the Secretary of the Treasury, for

the use of the navy hospital fund.

*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,*

That the Secretary of the Navy shall

be, and he is hereby authorized to

appoint a clerk who shall perform

all the duties which shall be required

of him in relation to said funds; and

shall receive as a full compensation

for his services, and in lieu of all com

missions or other allowances, a salary

of one thousand six hundred dollars,

to be paid quarterly yearly, out of the